Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

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MAY 15, 1926

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MAY 15

Margery Corbett Ashby

President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, who will preside over the Convention of the Alliance to be held in Paris, France, May 30-June 6. Mrs. Ashby was last year a guest of the Woman's Party at National Headquarters in Washington, District of Columbia.

Feminist Notes

Women Leaders N. W. P. Members

OF the forty-nine women recently honored by the American Woman's Association in New York City, the following are well-known members of the National Woman's Party: Jessie Dell of Georgia, United States Civil Service Commissioner; Lila Day Monroe of Kansas, lawyer and editor of the *Kansas Woman's Journal;* Isabel L. Eckles, New Mexico, State Superintendent of Schools; Minnie J. Neilson of North Dakota, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Florence P. Sterling of Texas, officer in a large oil company, and editor of *The Woman's Viewpoint;* and Izetta Jewel Brown of West Virginia, writer and political leader.

Female More Active Than Male

THE female sex is more active than the male, according to experiments made by Dr. A. F. Blakeslee, botanist at the Biological Station of the Carnegie Institute at Cold Spring Harbor.

The conclusion was reached from thousands of experiments by Dr. Blakeslee and associates to find the fundamental difference between male and female.

Biologists have long felt that the easily noted differences are only secondary manifestations of some fundamental difference in the cells of the organisms. Accordingly, Dr. Blakeslee turned to the simplest organisms he could find which definitely exhibited sex. The bread mould, a fungus which grows on damp, stale bread, was chosen for the study.

The male mould is so much like the female mould that it is only possible to tell them apart after long series of experiments.

It was found, however, in testing them with chemical reactions, that the female was more active chemically than the male.

The experiments were next tried with plants, where the differentiation into male and female is distinct. The same difference was found.

Next experiments were tried with animal organisms, and the rule still held good.

"From the chemical standpoint, therefore, one might term the female the superior sex," said Dr. Blakeslee.

Woman Steamship Master

MAUD E. GRIFFIN of Houston, Texas, conducts a large shell and sand business in addition to her duties as captain (steamship master) of a boat that connects Houston with the Gulf. Mrs. Griffin's license was granted by the Galveston inspectors after an examintion which she passed with honors and credits to spare.

Bill for Women Magistrates

A bill has been introduced in the British Parliament to provide that a woman magistrate shall be appointed to act as assessor in all juvenile courts in Scotland. The bill was initiated by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

Iceland Women to Hold Congress

WOMEN'S organizations of Iceland are planning a national congress to meet in Akureyri, Northern Iceland, in June. One of the chief purposes of reorganizing the societies which worked to obtain the Parliamentary suffrage is to unite women to place more qualified women in public office. Women in Iceland already have universal suffrage, the right to hold any public office in the State or the church, equality in marriage, equal legislation in public morals, and progressive laws governing guardianship and support of children born out of wedlock.

English Catholic Women for Equality

RESOLUTIONS adopted by the fourteenth annual meeting of the St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, leading organization of Catholic women in England, call on the Government to adopt the following Feminist measures:

Equal franchise, giving votes to women at the age of 21, and on the same terms as men.

Admission of Peeresses in their own right to the House of Lords.

Equality in the laws of prostitution and vice.

Equal pay and equal opportunities for men and women in the Government service.

The abolition of all regulations, both State and local, restricting the right of married women to determine whether or not they shall engage in paid employment.

Equality in all industrial legislation, their resolution on this subject reading:

"St. Joan's S. P. A. stands for equality as between men and women in industrial legislation. It opposes all so-called 'protective' legislation applied to women and not to men, such legislation tending to handicap women in earning their livelihood rather than to protect them. We believe that all such restrictions should be based on the type of work and not on the sex of the worker, and call upon the Government to apply this principle to the promised new Factories Bill."

Equal rights of English women with English men to retain their nationality upon marriage to a foreigner.

Appointment of women police.

Appointment of a woman delegate to the International Labor Conference in May.

Women Fill All Offices in Missouri Town

DE KALB, Missouri, has an all-woman municipal government. They won their 100 per cent victory in a one-day campaign, although none of them had any large political experience. Mrs. J. W. McAdow was elected mayor, police court judge, and member of the town council. The other members of the council are Mrs. S. P. Hull, who is also city clerk, Mrs. L. A. Mallory, Mrs. John Pyles, and Mrs. Charles Clinkenbeard. De Kalb is a town of 500 population.

Women Motorists Safest

A SURVEY conducted by the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company would seem to indicate that women are more reliable and less dangerous motorists than men, in spite of the frequent aspersions cast upon the "woman driver." Vice-President Clark E. Woodward of the company asked the motor vehicle authorities of several States to help him make the study. Connecticut reported that there are eight times as many men as women licensed, but fifteen times as many male operators of automobiles responsible for accidents as women. Of 14,559 accidents, 13,686 were caused by men and 873 by women. Only nine women were involved in fatal accidents, as compared with 178 men.

Massachusetts reported that in 1925 only 5.3 per cent of the drivers involved in fatal motor accidents were women, when by the law of averages there should have been nearly 15 per cent. Los Angeles reported that the ratio of male and female motor car drivers involved in accidents is 96 men to 4 women.

English Women Heroes Honored

TWO women who, representing 35 others, launched a lifeboat and braved the terrors of a wild winter night have been honored by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution (London).

Miss N. Stephenson, daughter of the coxswain of the lifeboat of Boulmer, Northumberland, and Mrs. B. Stanton, wife of the second coxswain, received from Lord Foster the thanks of the committee of the institution inscribed in vellum. The tribute was for their gallantry on the night of December 20, when they, with the other women, dragged a lifeboat one and one-eighth miles in the face of a blizzard, and then stood by to launch her. In March, 1924, the women also distinguished themselves, on that occasion being up to the waists in water in rescuing a shipwrecked crew.

The Story of the Conference

By Ruby A. Black

A CLOSER unification of the work of the National Woman's Party, and a stimulation of achievement on the part of State branches must inevitably result from the inspiring conference of National officers, State officers, professional council chairmen, Founders, and life members held in Baltimore on Monday and Tuesday, May 10 and 11.

The conference brought together Woman's Party workers from many States, and their problems, their technique, and their achievements were discussed at intimate round tables, where mutual aid was given.

Industrial equality, the international campaign for Equal Rights, and the Women for Congress campaign were in the forefront of the immediate programs discussed.

THE opening session of the Conference was a stimulating report of the remarkable achievements of the National Woman's Party in the short period of five years since its reorganization to work for the complete and permanent equality of the sexes.

The report of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont was indeed a satisfaction and an inspiration to the delegates. Emma Wold of the Legal Research Department of the National Woman's Party told of the stupendous work of investigating the legal status of women, and drafting measures to equalize their status with that of men.

Maud Younger, Congressional Chairman, gave a spirited, witty, and vivid report on the "education of Congress on the installment plan," by lobbying for the specific Equal Rights measures introduced for the District of Columbia and for the amendment of the Cable Act. Stating that her department is "also in charge of the President and the Cabinet as well as Congress," she told of the efforts to have the immigration laws enforced equally as between men and women, and to have the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor maintain an unbiased position on the question of the so-called "protective" labor legislation affecting women only. The story of the Advisory Committee of the Women's Bureau, of which Miss Younger, Alice Paul, and Doris Stevens remain the only members following the excited resignation of the three members favoring restrictive legislation for women last Monday, will be told completely later.

Reports of the State branches followed. These stories of the achievements of the local branches will be told separately in EQUAL RIGHTS.

Mary Murray, ticket seller and chairman of the New York Industrial Council of the National Woman's Party, presided over the Monday evening session on Industrial Equality, with her customary force, directness, and forthrightness.

ROBERT M. BUCK of Washington, formerly editor of the *New Majority*, official organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor, spoke on the importance and the technique of getting the facts about industrial equality across to the rank and file of the labor movement. Only the leaders are opposed to Equal Rights between men and women, he said, and they are opposed because they lack the energy and the imagination to organize effectively the women in industry.

It is perfectly possible to have Equal Rights on Labor's legislative program, if the rank and file of the unions are told the facts about industrial equality, and told in Labor's language, by Labor's own friends and by union members. The responsible leaders of the American Federation of Labor have shirked miserably their task of organizing women in industry, Mr. Buck declared.

"They are not organizing women," he said. "They are only talking about organizing women, and they are not talking in the right place."

Ada Wolff of the "Big Six" Typographical Union of New York City, and president of the Equal Rights Association, spoke militantly and forcefully for Equal Rights in industry, telling her own story of being thrown out of a good job because of the New York no-night-work law in 1913. For five years, she said, she never had regular work, while her two children were at the growing age, and all this time she never earned more than $20 a week, and often much less. Now, since the typographical women were exempted from the no-night-work law in 1921, she sometimes earns $80 in one week. Men and women are on a basis of absolute equality in their union, she said, and she strenuously opposed laws which would invalidate the equality which they have won in their union.

When the Women's Trade Union League was opposing the fight of the typographical women workers to be exempted from the law, one of the W. T. U. L. organizers told Mrs. Wolff, "If I were ever going back to the trade, I should be right with you. But I am not going back, and you will have to take your medicine."

Mrs. Wolff attacked the stand of the Women's Bureau for restrictive labor legislation for women, and asked, "If that bureau has to exist, and we all have to pay its expenses, why does it not work to open more opportunities to women rather than limiting our opportunities?

"Now that we are exempted from the law," Mrs. Wolff said, "we are getting the same wages as men, we are not underbidding them, we are not crowding the labor market, and we are living up to our union obligations."

James L. O'Donnell, a member of the Iron Molders' Union of Baltimore, reiterated Mr. Buck's statement that the rank and file of organized labor would put Equal Rights on its program if it understood the facts, and told of his 25-year experience in working for equality between men and women in industry. As an example, he told how his union, with only two dissenting votes, came out for Equal Rights after hearing the facts. He told, too, the story of his international union's fight on women in the foundries, beginning with keeping them out of the union, and following with restrictive legislation to prevent them from entering the unorganized shops.

Mr. O'Donnell made a plea for the organization of women workers by the trade unions, and for the presentation by working women of their demand for equality to the rank and file of organized labor.

Lucy Branham then told of the effects of Equal Rights on women in industry in the countries which have already incorporated equality in their constitutions. Miss Branham said that the next step of the Woman's Party is to study the results of equality in other countries after completing their study of American laws.

REPORTING on the Coast to Coast Tour of the National Woman's Party in the interests of more women in Congress, Mabel Vernon said that she and Margaret Whittemore found that women all along the line are now more conscious than they were five years ago of the disabilities which they suffer, and are more desirous of removing them.

Following her report, the Conference adopted a resolution to the effect that the State branches of the National Woman's Party should support outstanding women for Congress in the primaries, where they can find such women who will put Equal Rights before other political issues, and that the National Council shall, in collaboration with the State branches, support pre-eminently qualified women nominated by the primaries where they deem it advisable.

Mrs. Stephen Pell reported for the Finance Committee, urging that State branches furnish a regular quota for the support of the national projects of the National Woman's Party.

Dora Ogle, business manager of EQUAL RIGHTS, made a report showing that few States have anything like furnished their

(*Continued on page* 111)

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Annual Dues	$10.00
Associate Members	$1.00
Subscribing Members	$3.00
Founders	$100.00
Life Members	$1,000.00
Endowers	$5,000.00
Sustainers	$5,000.00

OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation"

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 21.
House Joint Resolution Number 75.]

Introduced in the Senate, December 10, 1923, by Senator Charles E. Curtis.
Introduced in the House of Representatives, December 13, 1923. by Representative D. R. Anthony.

The Shot Heard Round the World

ORDINARILY when one thinks of battles and revolutions, one pictures thousands or even millions of men as being embroiled in the conflict. Phalanxes of soldiers, trim in their uniforms, firm in their discipline, guns with bayonets in hand, march by. Artillery on heavy wagons, cavalry on champing steeds, ambulances in the background, share in the panorama.

Yet not all battles, all revolutions, have been fought in this manner.

On the night of April 18, 1775, when Paul Revere rode from Charlestown to Lexington, warning the farmers along the way of the designs of the enemy, not thousands, nor even hundreds of men, responded to his summons. In the early dawn of the following morning a bystander would have witnessed, not phalanxes of soldiery, but 70 militiamen who had formed on the town common of the little village of Lexington, under the command of Capt. John Parker, to defend the liberties of themselves and their fellow-colonists. These 70 farmers, un-uniformed, undisciplined, unskilled in the art of war, had gathered together with their muskets in their hands before the sun was risen to pit their puny strength in behalf of human liberty against the trained forces of the world's greatest empire.

Major Pitcairn, who commanded the British forces, on observing the preparations that had been made to resist his progress, halted his men to load and then advanced at double-quick, he himself riding in front and ordering the Americans to lay down their arms and retire. As the militiamen held their ground Major Pitcairn fired his pistol at them, and then rang out, on the morning air, the shot that was heard 'round the world, the shot that heralded the birth of political democracy.

The militiamen of the Woman's Party, those who on May 14 will leave the shores of their country to join their fellow-combatants in a foreign land for the sake of human liberty, do not even equal the colonists in their number. But their ranks will be augmented, multiplied a thousand-fold, by the women of other lands who also hear the summons.

When the sun went down on April 19, 1775, forty-nine American colonists lay dead and dying. It was a bitter sacrifice, but it was worth the while, on one condition. That the battle that was then begun be fought to a finish, that mankind and womankind pledge its life, its sacred honor, to the establishment of human liberty.

The shot that was heard 'round the world will echo again when the International Woman Suffrage Alliance meets in Paris.

The Demand of the Woman's Party

OUR useful friend, Mr. Webster, defines an axiom as, "A proposition whose truth is so evident at first sight that no process of reasoning or demonstration can make it plainer." In precisely this sense the demand of the Woman's Party is axiomatic, and therein lies the difficulty. To any Feminist the proposition that men and women should have Equal Rights is so evident at first sight that no process of reasoning or demonstration can make it plainer. It is as clear as that one and one make two, or that a whole is greater than a part, and yet millions of people, many millions of both sexes, do not see it.

The improvement of the germ-plasm of the race, the proper relation of the sexes, the stability of civilization, depend upon the acceptance of this axiom, yet what can the Feminists do? You cannot prove that one and one make two to people whose minds repudiate the idea. If they wish to believe that one and one make three, or two and a half, or fifty, anything you say, but makes them rely more implicitly on their intuition. It is seldom a human being is more reasonable than his, or her, prejudices.

For a preternatural length of time, perhaps since the world was born, it has been a matter of convenience for people to believe that men and women should not have Equal Rights on this planet. Expediency entered in voluminously. Motherhood, the home, the actual advance of material civilization depended upon having one and one make something other than two, something at least with a fraction, in regard to the rights of the two sexes.

Now that the machine age and preventive medicine have paved the way for sensible arithmetic, it is no wonder, though it is a pity, that the human mind is subservient to its age-long habit.

The Woman's Party demands the recognition of an axiomatic principle in human ethics. Its demand is throttled by the dead hand of the past. Ghosts, not rational human beings, are its true opponents.

Work of the Woman's Party for the First Five Years

Report Made to Annual Conference by Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, President

NATIONALLY and internationally, the progress made by the National Woman's Party since its organization approximately five years ago is a matter of satisfaction and pride to report.

By the introduction of the Equal Rights Amendment, the heretofore scattered efforts of women in support of various small measures has been turned into one irresistible current.

The pressing question of equal opportunities for women in industry has been made an issue from one end of the country to the other.

In Congressional campaigns, the candidacy of women for Congress has been vigorously encouraged by national campaigns, and the candidacies of individual women who put Equal Rights for women ahead of other political issues have been supported.

Women have also been supported for elective and for appointive offices in order that women's influence may extend not only to the making of laws but to their administration.

The woman who now holds the highest position occupied by women under the United States Government, Jessie Dell, Civil Service Commissioner, was a candidate of the National Woman's Party.

Bills Drafted for State Legislatures

IN addition to its campaign for the National Amendment and for women in national office, the Woman's Party, through its legal research department has drafted 500 bills for State legislatures.

It has also drafted five important bills which have been introduced in Congress.

The State bills have been designed to equalize control of children, of property, and of earnings; make contractual, citizenship, and inheritance rights equal; provide equal opportunities in the schools and universities, in professions and industries, and in Government service; provide equal pay for equal work; equalize moral standards.

By the passage of certain of these bills, 60 points in the Equal Rights program, affecting the lives of 26,000,000 women have been won.

Bills Introduced in Congress

THE bills introduced in Congress are as follows:

A bill to amend the Cable Act in such a way as to equalize citizenship;

A bill to permit women to serve on juries in the District of Columbia;

A bill to equalize inheritance rights between men and women;

A bill to equalize dower and curtesy rights; and

A bill to establish equal pay.

The Jury Bill has already been passed by the House of Representatives.

In addition to these legislative measures, both State and national, the President of the United States, following a brief submitted by the Legal Research Department, has modified the passport rules. A married woman accustomed to using her maiden name may now travel under that name in foreign countries without losing the protection afforded an American citizen.

Behind this far-reaching effort to make women equal with men under the laws of this Government, there lies our unique research into the legal status of women in the various States.

When this is completed—nine States still remain to be done—we shall for the first time known under exactly what legal discriminations American women suffer. The question of women's legal status has never before been considered of sufficient importance to warrant detailed investigation.

Industrial Equality Campaign

NO feature of the Woman's Party campaign better illustrates the fact that women are but waiting for adequate leadership to enforce their demand for equality than the progress it has made toward securing Equal Rights in industry and the removal of the handicap of protective legislation based on sex.

When the Equal Rights Amendment to the Woman's Party was introduced, no organization existed through which women could unite their efforts against protective legislation. Individual women promptly joined the Party in large numbers. The opposition of organizations is being gradually withdrawn through the insistence of their own members.

The Woman's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, hitherto recognized as giving its official support to protective legislation, was recently called upon by a representative gathering of women in industry, which it had itself summoned in conference in Washington, to investigate this entire subject. It was also requested to appoint an equal number of women representing the National Woman's Party point of view upon the committee advising the Bureau in the investigation.

International Activities

BUT however great the progress made by the Woman's Party nationally, the results of its international activities may ultimately prove of even greater importance. Two facts warrant such a belief:

First, the subjection of women is universal. The subjection, therefore, of no women can be removed except by putting an end to the subjection of all women throughout the world.

Second, in all fields of activity the influences of international thought and of international groups is growing daily.

If women do not learn to think internationally and to act internationally in their own interests, they will find themselves speaking an obsolete language, and will find their gains in advanced nations wiped out by the international influence of the less advanced.

Believing these things, the National Woman's Party has characteristically acted upon its belief. In dedicating its Headquarters, it declared them open to the women of the world for consultation and co-operation, and it announced its intention to call a Congress of the Women of the World, or an International Parliament of Women, to meet in them.

International Advisory Council

WITHIN the last year we have organized an International Advisory Council among the thirty-three members of which are leading Feminists of thirteen nations.

Through this council women leaders in all countries will be able to keep informed of the woman's movement everywhere, and to profit by the experience and advice of one another.

It will, furthermore, serve as an international lobby to protect the interests of women in international gatherings.

The need for just such activity has recently been emphasized by the effort of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations to influence national legislation for protective laws, further handicapping women in their already severe economic struggle.

It is interesting to note that our first effort to get favorable action from an international body met with success when we secured the introduction of an Equal Rights resolution in the Interparliamentary Union Conference in Washington. This resolution, according to the regular procedure of that organization, is now pending before its Juridical Committee.

Conferences With Foreign Women

THROUGHOUT the year women leaders from abroad have been welcomed at the headquarters of the Woman's Party, and most valuable conferences held with them.

We are now about to send our first delegation to an international meeting of women. We do this in order to give to the women of other countries who are seeking to win for women Equal Rights

with men throughout the world, assurance of our earnest desire to co-operate with them and to add our strength to theirs, in order that the long struggle of women for freedom may be shortened.

It is a great pleasure to make, as I am sure it must be a satisfaction and stimulus to hear a report of such remarkable progress made in the brief period of five years since our organization.

With it as foundation, it should be possible to advance the cause of equality for women with a rapidity that will enable women of this generation to exercise, for the first time in history, full control over their own lives, and equal control over the administration of the world in which they live.

Delegation to Paris

THE first delegation of the National Woman's Party to any international gathering was announced and speeded on its way at the final banquet of the National Conference of the National Woman's Party in Baltimore, held in connection with the Women for Congress Conference.

Twenty-eight fraternal delegates of the National Woman's Party to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in Paris, May 30 to June 6, will sail from New York harbor on midnight of May 14, and will be met there by Abby Scott Baker, Political Chairman of the Woman's Party, and Anita Pollitzer, National Secretary, who sailed a fortnight ago to make preliminary arrangements, and by about twenty-five other members of the National Woman's Party who are already abroad.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, President of the National Woman's Party, will join the delegation on June 1 in Paris.

The delegation goes to the Paris Congress to support the demands of affiliated organizations in Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries that the I. W. S. A. go on record for Equal Rights between men and women in industry as well as in every other aspect of human endeavor, and that it protest against the conventions of the International Labour Conference calling on the nations affiliated with the League of Nations to prohibit paid night work for women, and in other ways to restrict the labor of women in ways in which men's labor is not restricted.

A MOST disinguished delegation will represent the National Woman's Party at this significant Congress of Feminists from 43 countries.

Doris Stevens, first vice-president of the National Woman's Party, is chairman of the delegation. Miss Stevens is an outstanding leader of the Feminist movement in the United States, a distinguished speaker and writer, and a pianist and cellist who sacrificed her career as a musician to work for the freedon of women. She is the author of "Jailed for Freedom."

Anita Pollitzer, secretary of the National Woman's Party, preceded the delegation to Paris. Miss Pollitzer, who comes from Charleston, South Carolina, with her youthful enthusiasm and her resistless ardor for the advancement of women, has devoted the last ten years to the struggle for their complete freedom. She is nationally known for her work with Congress and with the State legislatures as one of the most skilled politicians in the woman's movement.

Abby Scott Baker, political chairman of the National Woman's Party, also was of the advance guard which went to Paris before the rest of the delegation. Mrs. Baker, who lives in Washington, is nationally known as a leader in the Feminist movement, as well as in other progressive humanitarian movements. She is an able political and legislative advisor and public speaker. Following the campaign of the National Woman's Party, in which she had a leading part, Mrs. Baker visited the countries of Europe in order to gain first-hand information on the woman's movement abroad.

Lucy G. Branham is another of the youthful leaders of American Feminism who has taken an untiring part in the struggle of American women for freedom, both during the successful Suffrage campaign and the present Equal Rights campaign. She is a Master of Arts from Columbia University, and the holder of a Carnegie medal for bravery. Miss Branham has traveled extensively abroad as a student of Feminism and other social movements.

Why We Go To Paris

Desiring to do everything possible to help further international co-operation among women, the National Woman's Party has accepted the invitation of the International Suffrage Alliance to send fraternal delegates to the approaching convention and hopes that its members may at this time form new and closer contacts with Feminists of other countries in order that they may work together for their common objects. The National Woman's Party, representing those women in the United States who believe in complete equality for women, including equal industrial opportunities, wishes also to combine its strength and its effort with that of the groups in other countries who hold a similar position.

Eleanor Calnan of Methuen, Massachusetts, is one of the members of the National Woman's Party, who served a jail sentence as a result of her work for suffrage.

Anna Allemaras of Wilmington, Delaware, is a leading business woman and a Feminist.

Emma Brownell of Meadville, Pennsylvania, is an active worker for Equal Rights.

Elizabeth Culbertson, also of Meadville, was a candidate for Congress on the Prohibition and Labor tickets in 1924. Mrs. Culbertson was supported by the National Woman's Party because she stands for Equal Rights between men and women.

Jessie Dell, United States Civil Service Commissioner, and chairman of the Government Workers' Council of the National Woman's Party, has a long record of work both in her country's service and in the service of women. She was in charge of the Information Bureau of the American Graves Registration Service, Quartermaster Corps, in Paris, following the World War.

Mrs. Isaac H. Dixon of Baltimore, Maryland, is a Quaker, and is therefore by birth a staunch supporter of freedom for women. She is the founder and supporter of one of the first progressive schools in the United States.

Elsie Hill of Norwalk, Connecticut, first chairman of the National Council of the National Woman's Party after it was reorganized to work for Equal Rights, is one of the most skilled speakers and organizers who took part in the Suffrage campaign. With her is her young daughter, Elsie Hill Levitt. She will be joined by her husband, Albert Levitt, professor of law, and will remain in Europe during the coming year. Miss Hill is one of the first American women to obtain a passport in her own name, after the National Woman's Party established the precedent.

Florence Bayard Hilles, like many other members of the delegation, needs no introduction to readers of EQUAL RIGHTS. Mrs. Hilles is from Wilmington, Delaware, and comes from a family distinguished for its statesmanship. Her father, Thomas F. Bayard, was the first ambassador from this country to Great Britain. She is chairman of the Headquarters Committee of the National Woman's Party.

Anna Martin was a candidate for the

United States Senate from Nevada, and is well known as a speaker and writer.

Amy R. Juengling of Eden Valley, New York, is Congressional District Chairman of the National Woman's Party, and was a candidate for Congress in 1924 on an independent ticket.

Mrs. Lee Loeb of Charleston, South Carolina, is active in civic work, and a member of a pioneer American family.

Mary G. Marshall is from Washington and a cousin of Mrs. Townsend Scott of Baltimore, well known in Equal Rights work.

Nell Mercer of Norfolk, Virginia, is a leading business woman of her city, and was an active worker throughout the Suffrage campaign.

Mrs. Dexter Otey of Lynchburg, Virginia, is a State officer of the National Woman's Party, and a vigorous supporter of the Suffrage campaign and the Equal Rights campaign. Mrs. Otey is a cousin of Lady Astor.

Burnita Shelton Matthews of Hazelhurst, Mississippi, is Legal Research Chairman of the National Woman's Party, president of the Women's Bar Association of the District of Columbia, and a member of the bar of the United States Supreme Court. Mrs. Matthews conducted the first and only exhaustive study of the legal status of women in the various States of the United States.

Mrs. Loring Pickering of New York City is a member of the National Council of the Woman's Party, well known as a writer. Her husband is manager of the North American Newspaper Alliance.

Julia M. Pollitzer of New York City is an active supporter of the woman's movement.

Mary Dean Powell of Washington, D. C., is a Founder of the National Woman's Party, and was a worker throughout the Suffrage campaign.

Mrs. Townsend Scott of Baltimore is a member of the National Council of the Woman's Party, who, in addition to her work as an artist and her activity as a social leader in her community, aids in every effort to advance the freedom of women.

Mabel Vernon, executive secretary of the National Woman's Party, and one of its most famous political speakers, has just completed a coast to coast tour in the interest of more women in public office, both elective and appointive.

Amelia Himes Walker of Baltimore is a member of the National Council of the Woman's Party, and an authority in the administration of public libraries. Mrs. Walker is also prominent in the Little Theatre movement.

AMONG those who will meet the National Woman's Party delegation in Paris are: Charlotte Ives Boissevain, actress; Mr. O. H. Cobb, vice-chairman of the Syracuse (New York) Branch of the National Woman's Party; Mrs. A. R. Colvin of Minnesota, a Founder of the National Woman's Party, and State chairman during the Suffrage campaign; Mrs. Peter Drury of Washington, a Founder of the National Woman's Party; Crystal Eastman, special foreign correspondent of EQUAL RIGHTS, and a co-founder of *The Masses,* who will cover the Congress; Janet Fouts, formerly campaigned for Suffrage and Equal Rights; Wilma E. Gould, a life member of the National Woman's Party; Betty Swing-Gram, Feminist and artist who was an effective worker throughout the Suffrage campaign; Mrs. W. P. Hart and Mrs. Paul W. Ward, both active in the Syracuse Branch of the Woman's Party, and active participants in the Seneca Falls conference on the seventy-fifth anniversary of the first Woman's Rights Convention; Sheldon Jackson of Washington, former treasurer of the National Woman's Party, and prominent in the American Association of University Women; Mrs. Charles Moran of New York City, who will sail with Mrs. Belmont; Mrs. Osgood Pell of New York City; Gertrude Pellitzer of Pontiac, Michigan, a Founder of the National Woman's Party, and one of the most prominent leaders of the woman's movement in her State; Editha Phelps, an officer of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, and an officer of the Illinois Branch of the National Woman's Party; Ella Riegel, chairman of the Pennsylvania Branch of the National Woman's Party, and a graduate of the first class of Bryn Mawr College; Florence Rogatz, New York City attorney; Mrs. Clarence M. Smith, chairman of the New York State Branch of the National Woman's Party, who secured the passage of bills removing discriminations against women in her State; Carol Truax of Colorado Springs, leader in the business world, and local officer in the National Woman's Party; Joy Webster of Washington, former treasurer of the National Woman's Party, and one of its original members; and Mrs. John Jay White of New York City, playwright, poet, active worker in the movements for peace and women's freedom, and a contributing editor of *Poetry, A Magazine of Verse.*

A farewell dinner for the party will be given on the boat by Mrs. Belmont just before it steams out of New York harbor.

The Story of the Conference

(*Continued from page* 107)

quota of subscribers to EQUAL RIGHTS, but at the same time showing the wide influence which the magazine exerts. Eleven per cent of the circulation goes to foreign countries, her records show. Immediately many members pledged subscriptions for their Senators and Representatives in Congress, and for libraries in their vicinity.

Mary Gertrude Fendall reported on the plans for the delegation to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. Doris Stevens and Mabel Vernon were chosen as the spokesmen for the delegation. The following were chosen to represent the Party in case the I. W. S. A. should invite the National Woman's Party to be affiliated: Delegates, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Doris Stevens, Mabel Vernon, Anita Pollitzer, Abby Scott Baker, Florence Bayard Hilles; alternates, Elsie Hill, Jessie Dell, Burnita Shelton Matthews, Amelia Himes Walker, Mrs. Clarence Smith, and Mrs. Townsend Scott.

Resolutions adopted by the Conference, which will be published in full later, were: To call the Senate and House of Representatives to pass the Equal Rights Amendment immediately; to call on the Woman's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor to hold open hearings on the effects of labor legislation for women only; and to call on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks and Freight Handlers and Station Employes to rescind the agreement which they have made not to permit women to continue in the employment of the road as clerks after marriage.

Mrs. Murray and Mrs. Wolff offered to go to Washington to take to Secretary of Labor James J. Davis the resolution to require the Woman's Bureau to hold open hearings on "protective" legislation. The endorsement of the Conference of the proposal of these members of the Industrial Council to call on Secretary Davis was given.

A BRILLIANT banquet concluded the Conference, with Edith Houghton Hooker presiding in her matchless manner. Lady Newsholme, of England, now visiting in America, was first introduced, and told intimately and vividly of the work of Mrs. Sidney Webb and other Feminists in England.

A cross section of the work of the Woman's Party was given by Emma

Wold, representing the Legal Research Department; Maud Younger, Congressional Chairman; Ruby A. Black, Editorial Board of EQUAL RIGHTS; Sue White, who told of the campaign for open hearings on the effects of discriminatory labor legislation; Laura Berrien of the Government Workers' Council; and Mabel Vernon of the Women for Congress Committee.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Stephen Pell, about $9,000 was raised for the campaign for Equal Rights.

Jessie Dell, United States Civil Service Commissioner, spoke of the work of putting the Civil Service on a merit system, with appointment and promotion made on ability alone, regardless of sex.

The Maryland delegates to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, Mrs. Townsend Scott, Amelia Himes Walker, and Lucy Branham, were introduced, and speeded on their way.

Ruth Hudnut, author and Feminist, spoke wittily on the discriminations which men suffer under the existing social arrangements. Among these she listed the burden of government, most of which they must bear; their "superiority complex;" their always having to share their name with some one else when they marry; the major burden of family support placed on them; their lack of proper share in home life; their lack of freedom in dress; their being deprived of a share in the housework and the rearing of the children.

THE final notes were sounded by Miss Vernon and Mrs. Hooker, both of whom emphasized the foundation of the Woman's Party movement in love of liberty and justice.

Speaking of the stupendousness of the task before the National Woman's Party, Miss Vernon said, "All the things that look difficult and almost insurmountable to us prove easy when we tackle them with our super-human best."

W. I. L. P. F. Refuses to Act on Equal Rights

IN SPITE of the fact that the Fourth International Congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom adopted Equal Rights between men and women as one of the objects of the international organization, the United States section of the W. I. L. P. F. refused, at its conference on April 26-27 in Washington, to support Equal Rights in the United States.

Mrs. George P. Hendrie of Pontiac, Michigan, a delegate to the League Convention and an officer in the Michigan Branch of the National Woman's Party, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom adopted as one of its objects, at its Fourth International Congress, held in Washington May 1 to 7, 1924, "social, political, and economic equality for all without distinction of sex, race, class and creed"; therefore

Be it Resolved, That the United States Section of the W. I. L. P. F. shall support the Lucretia Mott Amendment to the Constitution of the United States reading, "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which reported it without recommendation. Emily G. Balch, however, after reporting the resolution without recommendation, then spoke against it.

Mrs. Hendrie, Katherine W. Fisher, Mary Gertrude Fendall and Mary McMurtrie spoke in favor of it. Miss McMurtrie inquired of the conference if the word "Freedom" in the name of the organization was intended to include women; and, if so, how the organization could refuse to support the Equal Rights Amendment, which would give women freedom in the United States.

Mildred Scott Olmsted of Philadelphia, Edith Hilles, and others spoke against the resolution.

At the end of the discussion a motion to table the resolution was passed by the Conference.

Ellen Key

THE purple, white and gold banner of the National Woman's Party flew at half mast last week in mourning the death of Ellen Key, brilliant leader of the Scandanavian Feminist movement.

Miss Key contributed inestimably to that aspect of the Feminist movement known as the German-Scandanavian school, which, supplementing the English-American or political economic school, laid its emphasis on greater freedom within the home, as well as almost revolutionary improvement of the home, and greater freedom and harmony in the relation between the sexes.

Ellen Key lived to see the beginning of the almost imperceptible merging of those two schools, when the English-American school is demanding a more just and equal basis for marriage, motherhood, and the relations between the sexes, while the Scandanavian-German school is laying great emphasis upon legal equality and economic independence that is firmly founded and not artificial.

In marked contrast to American Feminism, Miss Key believed and taught that the secondary differences between the sexes is too pronounced to permit women to engage in the same activities as men. She believed that the prime function of women is motherhood. She did not hold that men's fatherhood is their prime function. She worked with her incisive mind and her brilliantly lucid expression for an improvement of the conditions of motherhood, so that it could be free, happy, and conducive to better children and better mothers. She deplored the tendency of women to supplement their wifehood and motherhood with professional achievement.

Her life was devoted to the freeing of women as mothers, and to the establishment of a nobler and more beautiful ideal of ethics in love and marriage, as well as in parenthood, based on mutual respect, responsibility, and love. While American Feminists cannot agree with her that women should forsake all other fields of human endeavor for love and motherhood, we all can be grateful to her for her fine and brave achievements toward placing these essential aspects of human life on a more equitable, efficient, and free basis.

Her books remain a stimulus and a hope to young men and women who have seen too much of the unbeautiful in love and in parenthood, and who seek a firmer basis for fineness and beauty in these human relationships than ordinary observation leads them to expect.

In a tribute to her in its issue of May 5, the New York *Nation* says:

"By her fellow Feminists Ellen Key was regarded with mixed feelings of respect and resentment. In her later years, when she tardily espoused suffrage, she became closely allied with the woman's movement throughout Germany and Scandanavia, where Feminism largely concerned itself with the problems of motherhood and sex freedom. But she set herself stubbornly athwart the swift current of industrial change which under her eyes was turning woman from a domestic to a factory worker, from a housekeeper to a bookkeeper or stenographer. And in consequence she found herself opposed by the growing numbers of women who found that the world itself had come to be their home and who, to use Ellen Key's own words, 'wanted to navigate all the seas with men.'"